

US History & Government

Ch. 5 - day 1

Entrance task: Listen: How does this song relate to what you read for homework?

Today: Quiz!!!! Ch. 4
Confederation of States

Homework: Ch. 5-2 due Friday
Ch. 5-3 due Monday

Packets due and Unit Test on Thursday

United We Stand

Sep 27-7:45 AM

Early State Governments

"... the Congress invited each state to create a constitution to establish a government." (p.134)

All called for republics
Beyond that, the agreement ended

Sep 24-1:48 PM

Republic??? I thought
the United States was a
DEMOCRACY!!!!



Sep 25-12:44 PM

Democratic Patriots like Thomas Paine wanted more power for common people.

They favored:

- **weak state governments** with most of their power in a **popularly elected legislature**.
- **unicameral** or one house legislature with either a weak governor or none at all.
- a large **House of Representatives** with small districts so that the people had more control.

Sep 24-8:19 PM

Conservative Patriots like John Adams feared giving power to the common people.

They favored:

- a governor with broad powers.
- **bicameral legislature**, with two houses.
- an **upper house** or **senate** made up of wealthy, well-educated gentlemen who would balance a **lower house** elected by the common people.

Sep 24-8:20 PM

Early State Governments

*** Voters elected their governor but who could vote???**



Conservatives wanted property requirements

Patriots wanted equal rights for almost all men

Sep 24-1:43 PM

Early State Governments



Freedom of religion was included in most state constitutions

Sep 24-2:01 PM



- This first national constitution created a **loose confederation** or **league** of states in 1777.
- Congress drafted the Articles under **John Dickinson** of Pennsylvania.
- **Congress's power was limited** to prevent the problems experienced under Britain.

Sep 24-8:22 PM

With the Articles, government power was limited.

- Congress implemented and enforced laws.
- Executive power was shared by committees.
- Each state had one vote in Congress.
- Minor issues were passed by a simple majority. Major issues, like declaring war, required 9 states.
- Amendments to the Articles required the agreement of all 13 states.

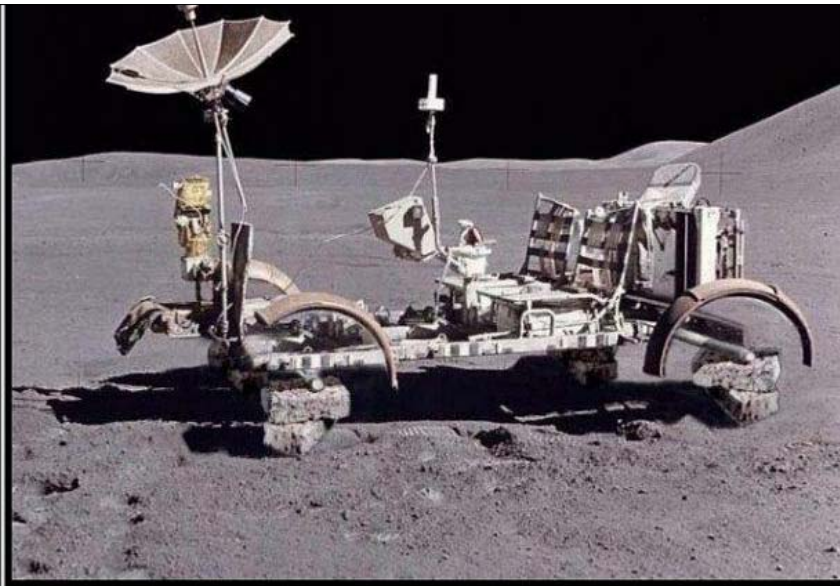
Sep 24-8:23 PM

Congress had a limited role.

Congress could:	Congress could not:
Declare war or conduct foreign policy.	Tax
Administer relations with Indian nations.	Regulate commerce between states or states and foreign nations

There was also no federal court system.

Sep 24-8:24 PM



Houston, we have a problem

DEMOTIVATORS.RU

Sep 24-2:21 PM

Provisions of the Articles of Confederation (effective 1781)

Page 20

- Gave each state one vote, regardless of size of population
- Provided for two levels of government: federal and state
- Gave the federal government power to declare war, make peace, sign treaties, borrow money, set standards for coins and for weights and measures, open a postal service, and deal with Indians
- Demanded that all states transfer their claims to western territories to the national government

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

- Federal government lacked control over trade between states
- Federal government lacked control over foreign trade
- Federal government could not collect taxes
- Articles required the agreement of all the states to change the Articles
- Federal government lacked power to force states to cooperate

1. Spain and France plan to attack the new confederation of states. Explain what the Articles allow the national government to do in this situation.
2. Twelve of the thirteen states agree that the national policy toward Indians should be one of peace and of protecting land rights. One state disagrees. The change cannot be made. Why?
3. Massachusetts has 270,000 people, while Georgia has twenty-five thousand. Massachusetts wants to pass a law abolishing slavery, but Georgia does not. Which provision of the Articles protects Georgia's rights?

Sep 25-8:45 AM



The Articles created a method to settle and govern the **Northwest Territory**.

Sep 24-8:24 PM

Go west, young man

NORTHWEST TERRITORY, 1787

 A map of the Northwest Territory in 1787. The territory is shaded in orange. It is bordered by British North America (Canada) to the north, Spanish Louisiana to the west, and various eastern states to the east. The Great Lakes are shown. Key locations marked include Fort Michilimackinac, Fort Detroit, and Point au Fer. A legend indicates Northwest Territory (orange), Disputed boundaries (dashed line), British forts (black square), and Indian battles (star). A scale bar shows 0 to 100 miles and 0 to 150 kilometers. The map is titled "NORTHWEST TERRITORY, 1787" and has a reference number "#018".

Northwest Ordinance - 1787

- barred slavery.
- required a republican constitution.
- promised settlers basic freedoms.
- Ignored the rights of Native Americans.
- resulted in five new states: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota.

Sep 24-2:21 PM

Northwest Ordinance of 1787 set up a system to govern territories and create states.

Congress established a territorial government and appointed a governor.

Once there were 5,000 men, an assembly could be elected. The appointed governor retained veto power.

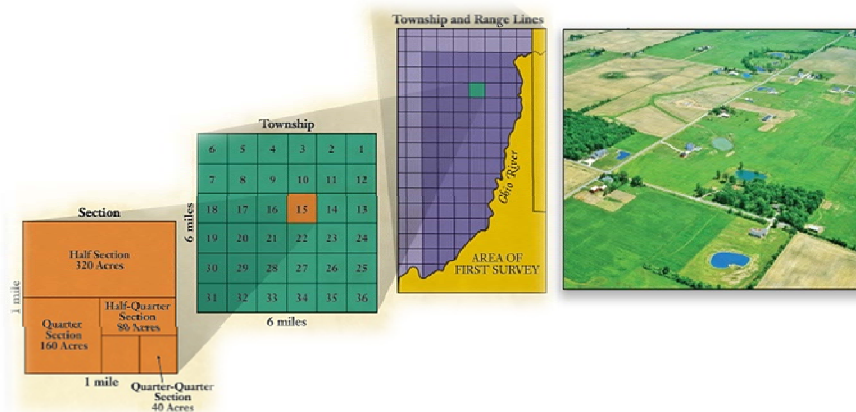
Settlers were guaranteed freedom of religion, trial by jury, and rights of common law.

Once there were 60,000 residents, a territory could apply for statehood.

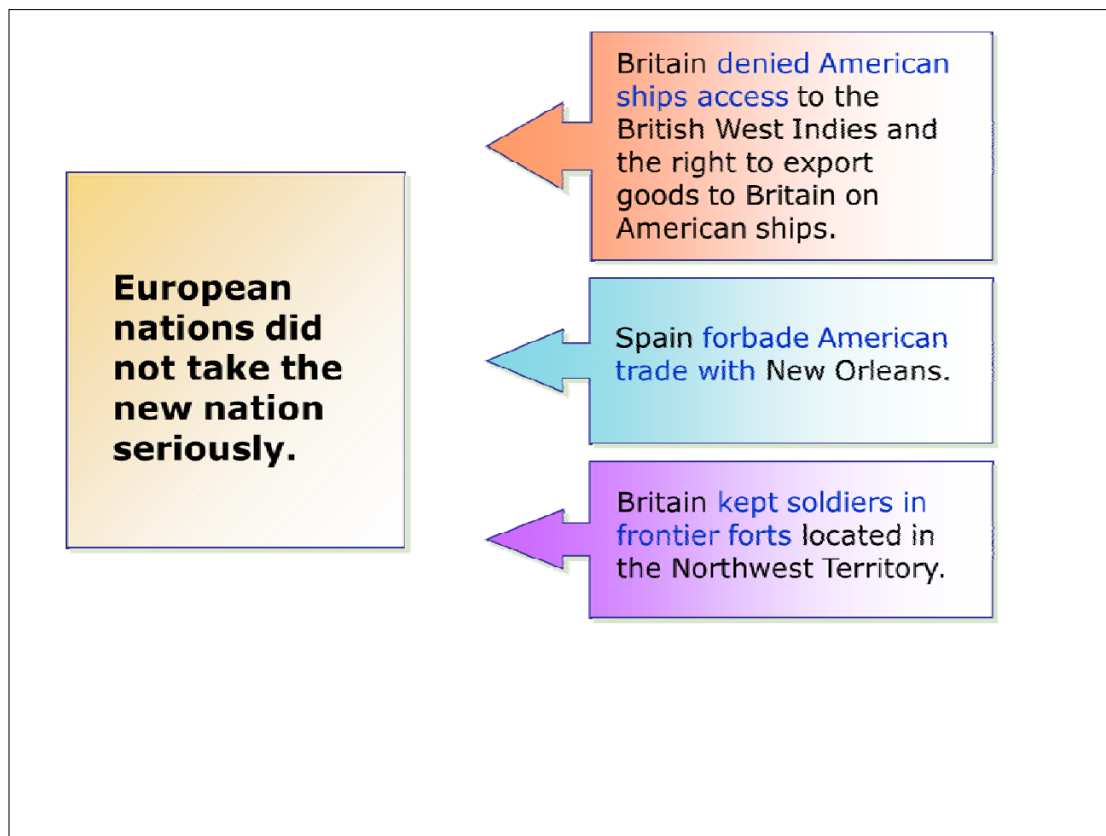
It abandoned the British model of keeping colonies permanently subordinate.

Sep 24-8:25 PM

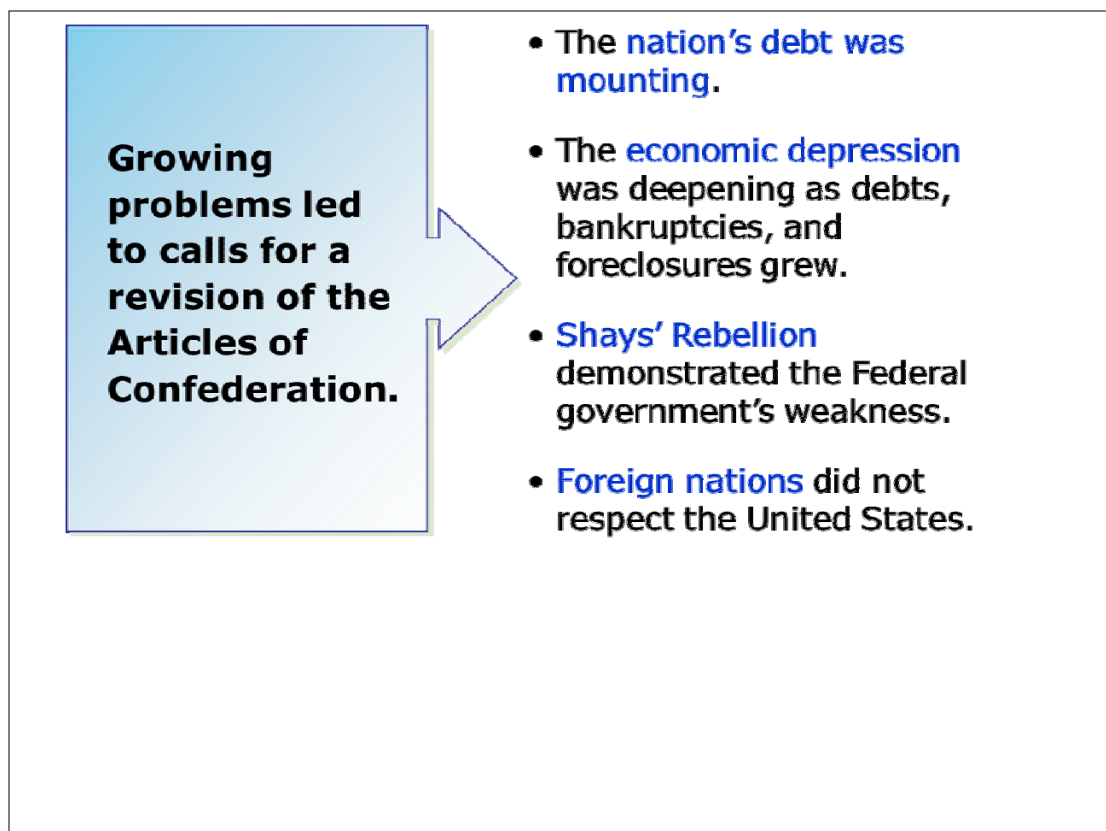
The Land Ordinance of 1785 grid system is still evident today.



Sep 24-8:25 PM



Sep 24-8:27 PM

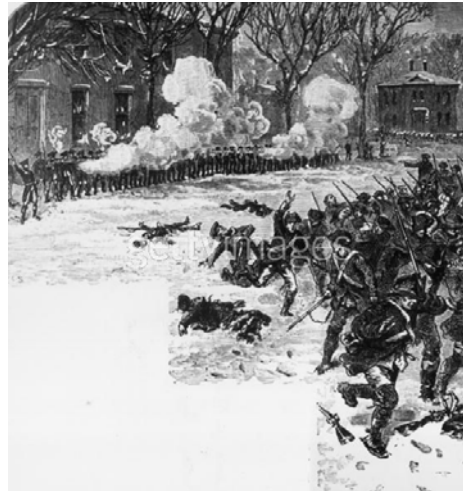


Sep 24-8:27 PM

Shays' Rebellion - 1787

- Daniel Shays led a group of angry farmers in a rebellion against the government of Massachusetts. The farmers prevented the courts from foreclosing on the farms of farmers who could not pay their mortgages and/or taxes.

- The U.S., without an organized army, was powerless. Massachusetts sent a militia to stop the rebellion



Sep 22-10:18 PM

Shays' Rebellion

- Farmer's income decreased while taxes increased
- Farmers who could not pay their debts had their farms taken away by the courts.



Sep 22-10:08 PM

Consequences of Shays' Rebellion

-The farmers needed more guns to keep their rebellion alive, so they tried to capture the arsenal at Springfield in January 1787, but were defeated.

-Shays' Rebellion frightened many property owners in all states and convinced many people that the Confederation government was not working and the US needed a new, stronger government



May 1787
Constitutional
Convention

Shay's Rebellion
6:16

Sep 22-10:12 PM

A Confederation of States

Homework: Ch. 5-2 for Friday

Ch. 5-3 for Monday

Packets due and Unit Test on Thursday

Sep 27-7:45 AM

Day 2 - Articles of Confederation

Entrance task: For 1 point extra credit, write down three problems with the Articles of Confederation and give it to me within 1 minute of the bell ringing.

Today: Weaknesses with A of C

Homework: Ch. 5-3 due Monday

Unit Test on Thursday



Sep 25-12:46 PM



Today

1. Matrix for Analyzing Features of the Articles of Confederation
2. Use placards on each of the 8 topics to complete the matrix on pages 13-14 in your class work packet with your partners.



Sep 27-7:45 AM

Placard	Feature	Why was this included in the Articles of Confederation?	Possible problems with this feature
A	No chief executive	Past experience with a king Fear of losing states' rights	Lack of leadership from central government. No single leader for the government.
B	Laws needed approval by nine of the 13 states	Wanted to protect individual states power. Fear of a strong central government.	Made it nearly impossible to pass laws and get 9 states to agree on anything
C	Congress did not have the power to tax citizens. It could only request tax money from states.	Past experience with British taxation Infringed upon states' rights	States often chose not to pay taxes, and the federal government didn't have the funds to operate effectively.
D	Congress did not have the power to draft an army. It could only request states to send men for military services.	Fear of a central government with a strong army that might take away citizens rights.	No way to enforce Articles and national laws * Shays' Rebellion

Oct 1-10:30 AM

Placard	Feature	Why was this included in the Articles of Confederation?	Possible problems with this feature
E	No national court system	Fear of a central government with a court system that might be unfair to the rights of states	No way to settle disputes between states
F	Any amendments (changes) to the Articles must be approved by all 13 states	Didn't want too much changed too often.	Nearly impossible to make changes to Articles. Any one state could stop an amendment that all the other states wanted.
G	Congress did not have the power to collect state debts owed to the federal government	Fear of a strong central government that could force states to pay for things they didn't want.	Federal government had no money to carry out its programs
H	Congress did not have the power to settle disputes among states	States feared a strong central gov. and wanted to retain their power	Disputes among states often could not be resolved. Created disunity among states.

Oct 1-10:33 AM

**Homework: Ch. 5-3 due Monday
Unit Test on Thursday**

Sep 27-7:45 AM

Ch. 5 - Day 3 - Drafting the Constitution

Entrance task: Listen to this song and **write
a sentence or two that explains its
connection to the Constitutional Convention**

Today: Drafting the Constitution

**Homework: All homework should be done
Ch. 3-4, 4-1, 4-2, 4-4, 5-1,2,3**

Rocky

Sep 27-7:45 AM

Federalists such as George Washington, Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison wanted a stronger **federal** government

1781 - Articles of Confederation

1781-1787 - a time of indecision about how to govern (the Critical (Crucial) Period)

1787 - Constitutional Convention

Sep 22-9:53 PM

The Constitutional Convention

May 1787 (Philadelphia)

- Called in response to disputes amongst states and violent outbreaks (Shays' Rebellion)
- Met for the purpose of amending the Articles of Confederation
 - Fifty-Five delegates from every state except Rhode Island

Sep 23-8:18 PM

Who was there?

Delegates were:

Packet p. 22

Well-bred

Well-read

Well-fed

Well-wed

Sep 29-7:56 AM

- Average age: 42
 - Alexander Hamilton, Edmund Randolph, Gouvenor Morris and James Madison were all in their 30s
- Education:
Over half of the delegates graduated from college
 - § 9 from Princeton
 - § 6 from British universities
 - § 6 from Harvard or Yale
 - § 5 from William and Mary



Sep 30-6:32 PM

Past political experience

- o 8 signed the Declaration of Independence
- o 25 served in the Continental Congress
- o 15 helped draft the new State Constitutions in 1776-1780
- o 40 served in the Confederation Congress in 1783-1787

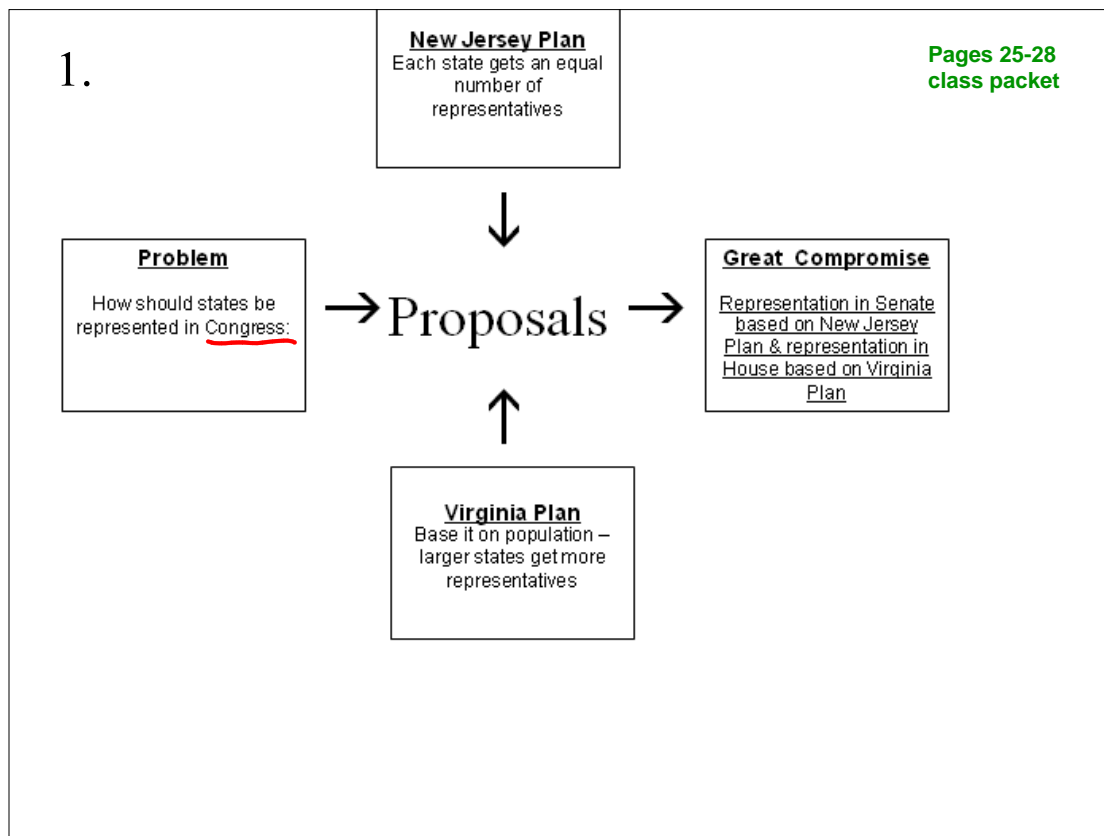


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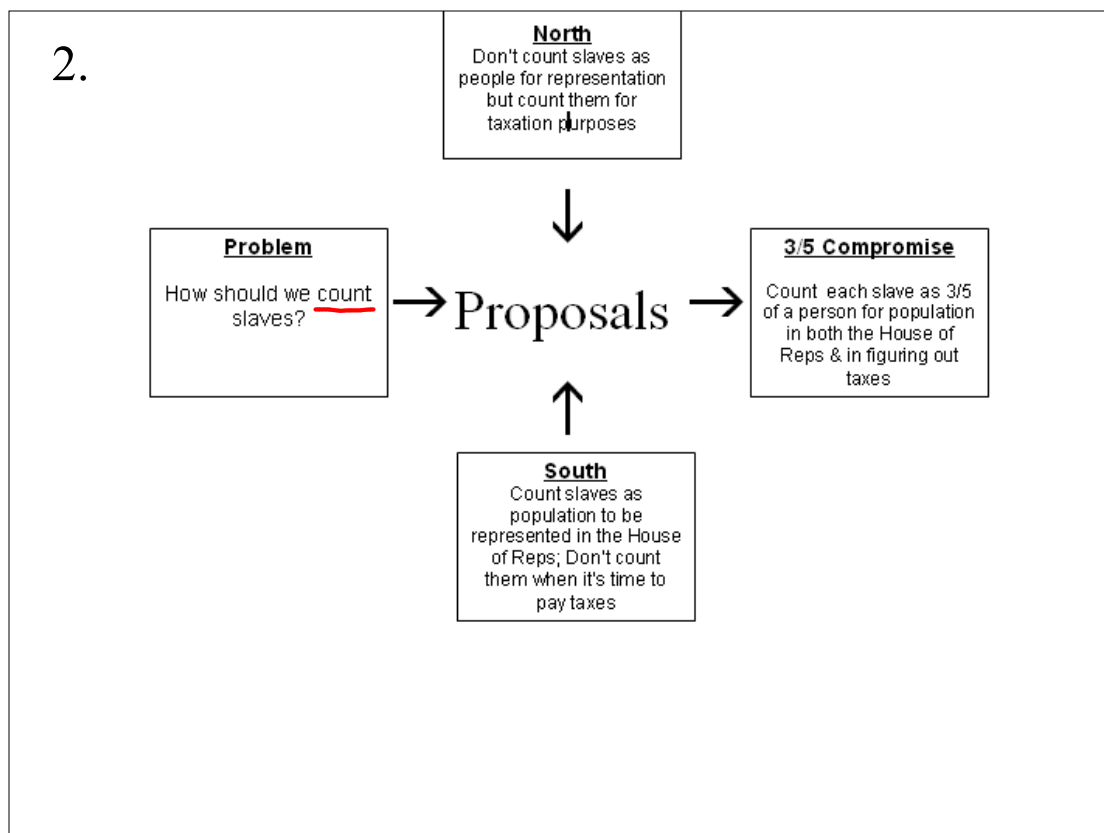
Four Major Compromises

1. How should states be represented in Congress?
2. How should slaves be counted?
3. What should be done about the slave trade and runaway slaves?
4. Who should lead the nation?
Who will choose the new leader?

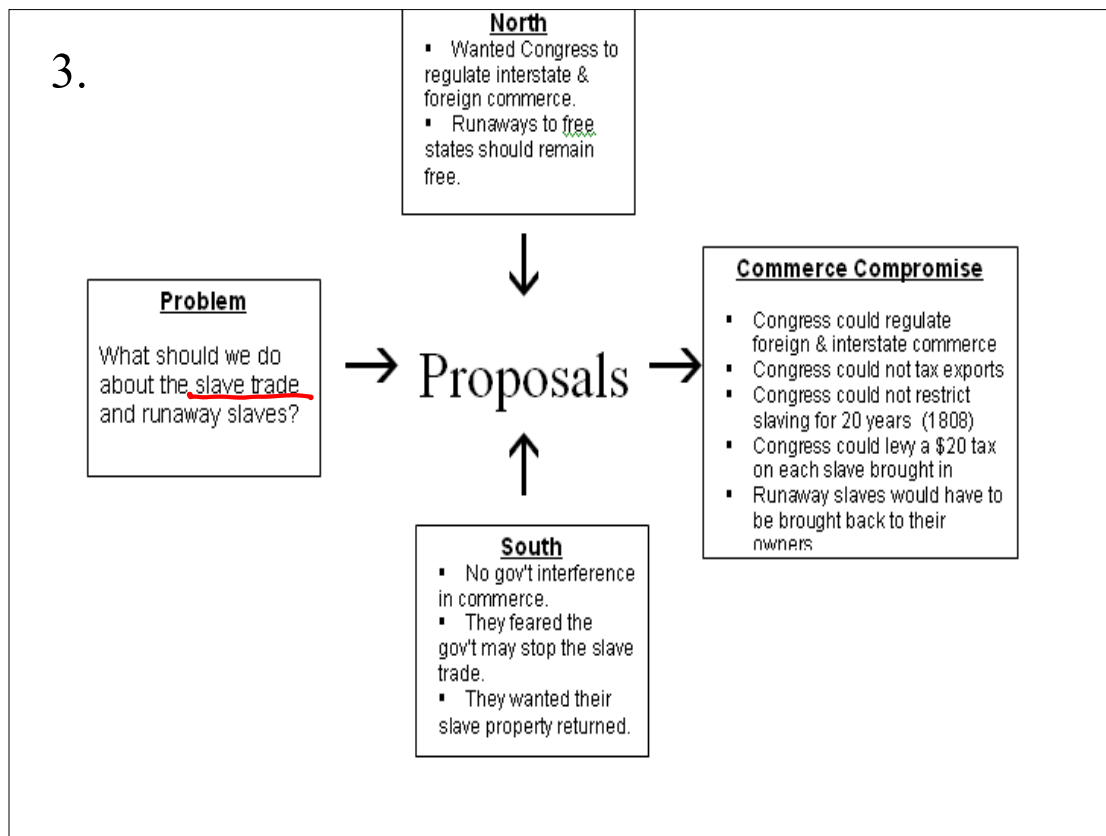
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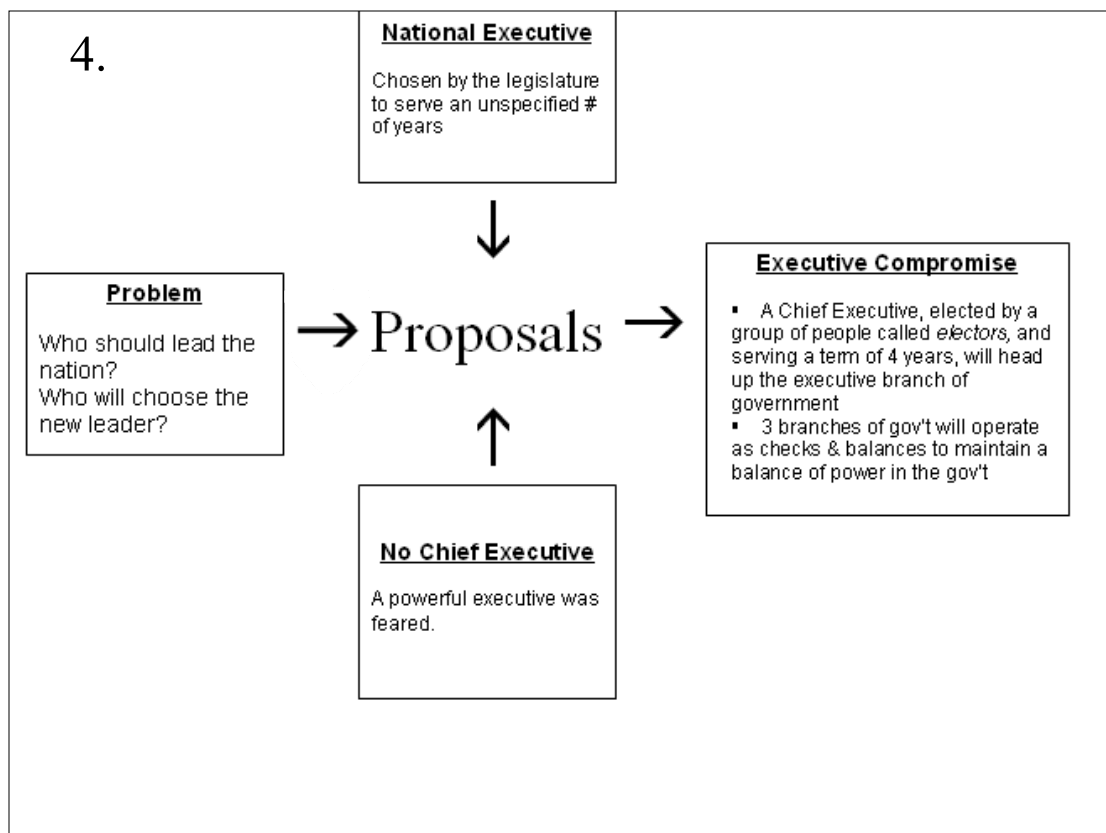
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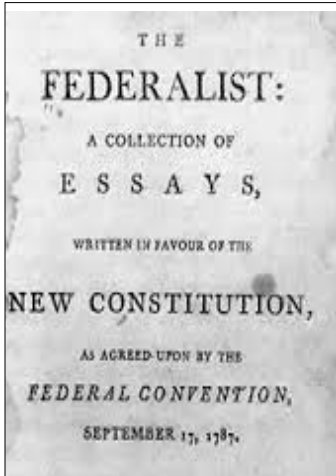
Sep 28-8:23 PM



Sep 28-8:27 PM



Sep 28-8:23 PM



Federalists "won" because they:

- * They would likely expand trade and commerce
- * Had the support of newspaper publishers in key areas
- * Were well presented in *The Federalist* papers
- * Had famous supporters in Washington & Franklin

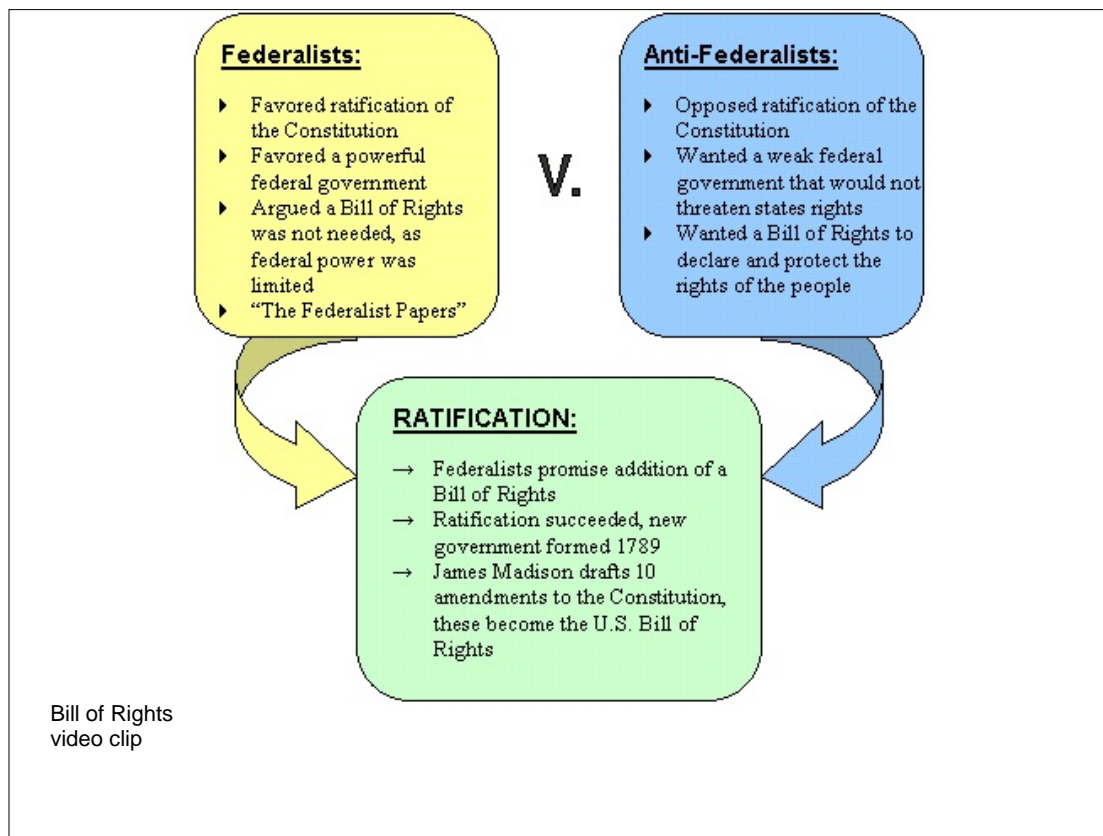
Sep 25-1:37 PM

Ratification required compromise



Drafted by James Madison, they protected freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, petition; protection from unreasonable search and seizure, right to speedy and public trial.

Sep 25-2:00 PM









Oct 2-1:16 PM

P. 24	Articles of Confederation	Constitution of the United States
	States have most of the power. The national government has little	States have some of the power, but most power is given to the federal government
	No executive officer to carry out the laws of Congress	A President heads the executive branch of the government
	No federal court Only state courts exist	Both national and state courts exist
	Congress is responsible to the states	Congress is responsible to the nation
	Nine out of 13 states have to approve a law before it can go into effect	Laws may be passed by a majority vote of both houses of Congress
	Congress has no power to tax	Congress given the power to tax
	Congress cannot regulate trade among the states	Congress given the power to regulate interstate and foreign trade
	Each state coins its own money There is no national currency	Only the federal government has the power to print/coin money

Oct 3-10:00 AM

Principles of the US Constitution

	Popular Sovereignty	The people are the only source of government power
	Limited government	The government has only that power that is given by the Constitution
	Separation of powers	The government's power is divided among three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial
	Federalism	The federal government and state governments share power
	Checks and balances	Each branch of government has the power to limit the actions of the other two
	Representative government	Citizens elect representatives to government to make laws

Oct 4-8:00 AM

Homework:STUDY!
Test on Thursday
Packet due then too

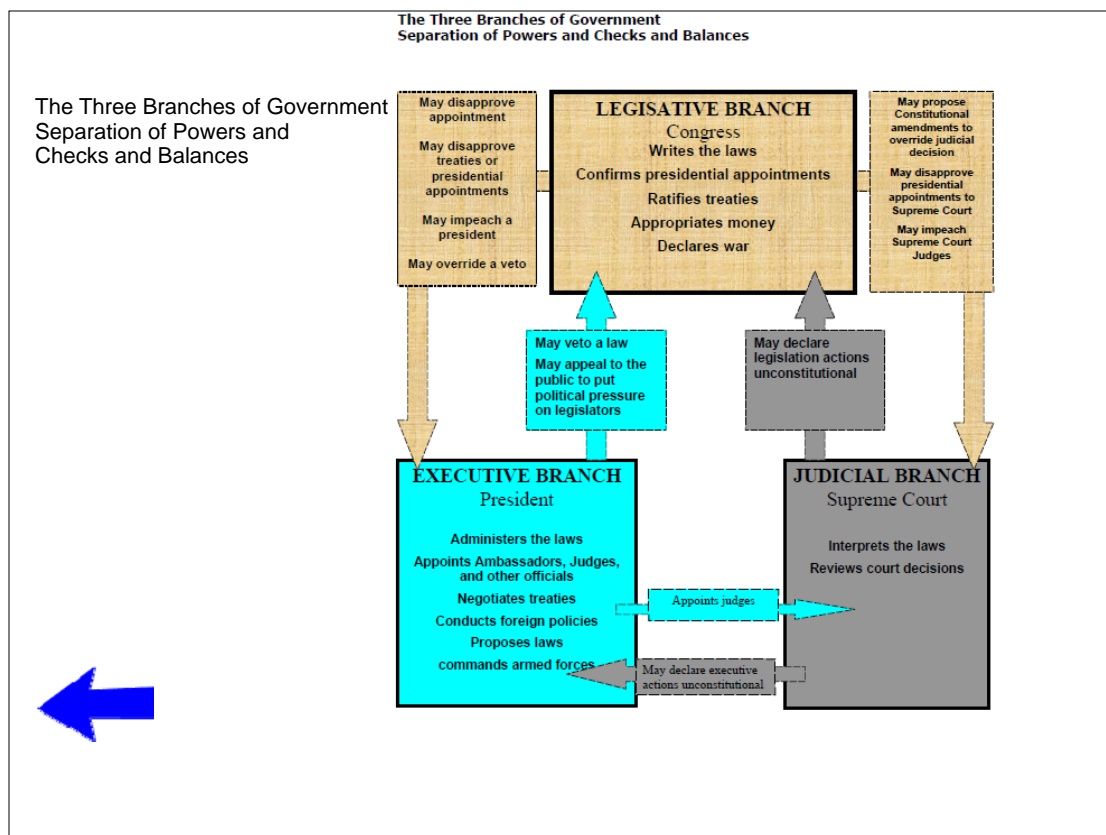
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Limitations of the Power of Government

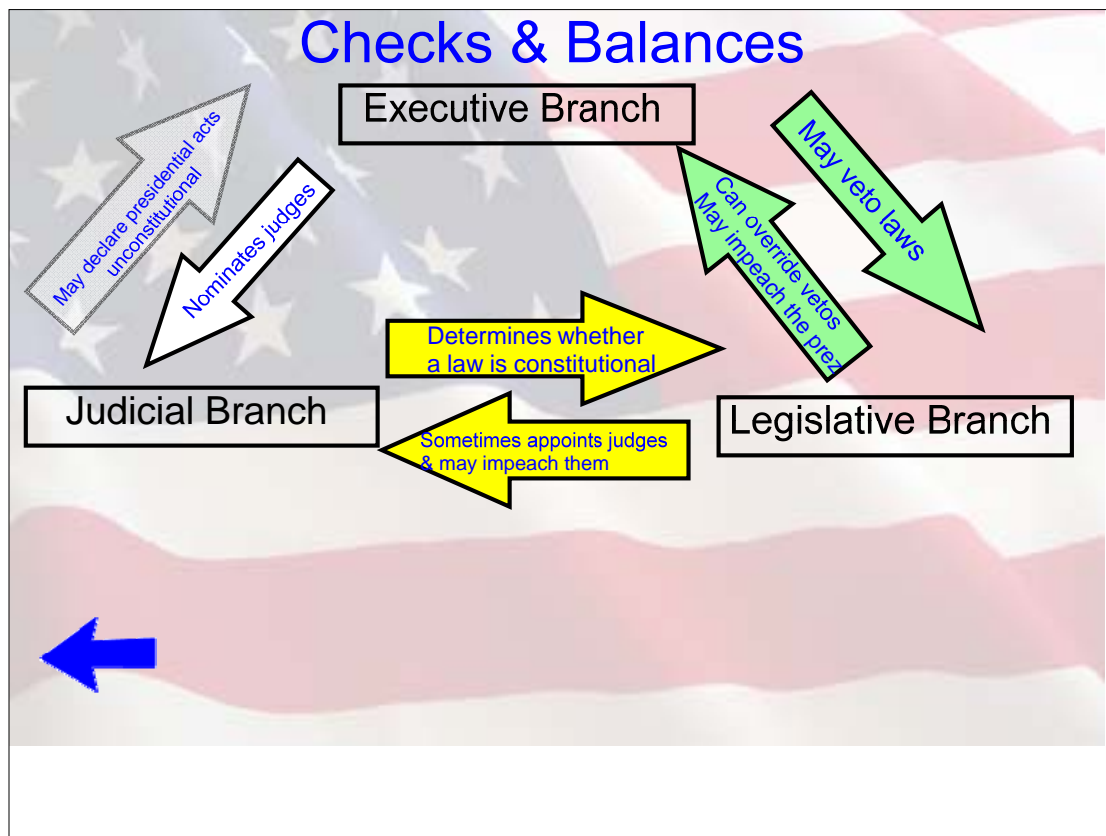
- a. Reserved powers
- b. Checks and balances
- c. **Bill of Rights**
- d. Elections



Oct 4-8:00 AM

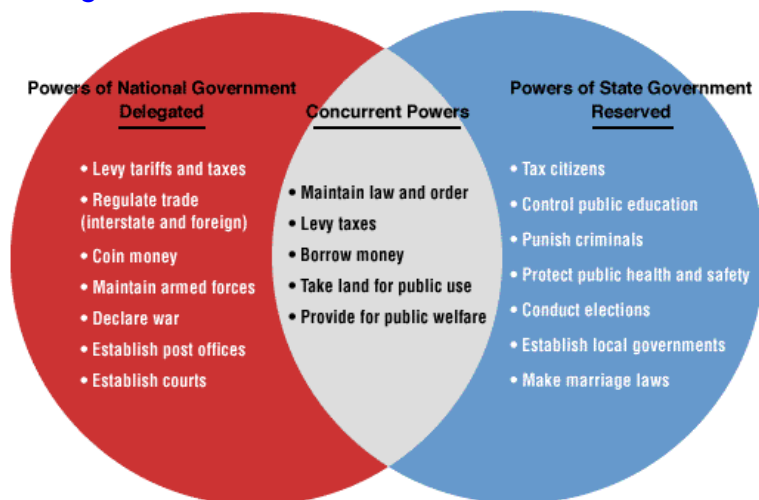


Sep 29-5:03 PM



Oct 4-8:00 AM

4. **FEDERALISM** - division of power where federal government controls some things and the states control others.



Oct 3-8:16 PM

Homework

Study packet - Ch. 4 and 5

- Test Thursday

- Packet due Thursday

Sep 25-2:08 PM

Sep 25-2:11 PM